

PATIENT

Barney Gowing

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Yorkie Mix

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

4 Years 9 Months

WEIGHT

7.1 kg

INTERPRETED BY

R. McKenzie Daniel,
DVM, DABVP (Canine
/ Feline Practice)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Jill Rankin

HOSPITAL NAME

Signal Hill Animal Clinic

REFERRING VET

Dr. Sweet

INVOICE

13588

DATE

02/04/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

- Presents for evaluation of intermittent hematuria.
- The primary concern is intermittent episodes of hematuria, which reportedly come and go. Hematuria is currently resolved since last abx.
- Clinical signs of urinary accidents in the house have however continued.
- The owners wish to pursue further investigation into the cause of the hematuria.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, cystourethral junction, and visible pelvic urethra to a depth of 3.0 cm exhibited normal thickness and tone. Anechoic urine was present in the lumen with no uroliths or sediment. The ureteral papillae were normal. The ureters were not visible which is normal. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic change were noted.

The area of the residual prostate appeared normal and free of pathology. The prostate measured 0.94 cm in diameter.

Normal size and margination was present in the kidneys. A normal 1:3 cortex / medulla ratio and normal corticomedullary definition were maintained. The echogenicity of the cortex was similar to or slightly less than normal liver parenchyma while the medulla echogenicity was hypoechoic to the cortex. Pinpoint hyperechoic foci which may indicate pinpoint areas of emerging mineralization or fibrosis. The left kidney measured 4.2 cm in length. The right kidney measured 3.5 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The left adrenal gland measured 0.46 cm width at the caudal pole.

The right adrenal gland was uniform in size and contour with a uniformly hypoechoic parenchyma. The right adrenal gland measured 0.45 cm width at the caudal pole.

Spleen

The spleen exhibited a finely textured and homogenous parenchyma which was hyperechoic to the liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth and regular without apparent expansion. The splenic vasculature at the hilus was normal in volume with no evidence of congestion or thrombosis. Acute to chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or benign parenchyma changes were not noted.

Liver & Gallbladder

The liver was subjectively normal in size, structure, and contour. The liver parenchyma was uniform and hypoechoic to the spleen with a mild coarse echotexture. The hepatic and portal vasculature were normal in appearance without signs of congestion.

The gallbladder was non-distended in size with thin walls and primarily anechoic luminal content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal.

Gastrointestinal



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The stomach presented intact wall layering with a normal wall layer ratio. The lumen of the stomach was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

The small intestine presented intact wall layering with 1:3 muscularis/mucosa ratio. The lumen of the small intestine was empty with no signs of ileus, obstruction or foreign material.

Normal visible colon wall layers were present with apparent formed feces in lumen.

Pancreas

The parenchyma of the left limb, body and right limb of the pancreas presented isoechoic to the adjacent omental fat. A normal curvilinear capsule contour of the pancreas was present. The visible pancreatic duct was normal. No signs of active inflammation or neoplastic disease was evident.

Free Abdomen

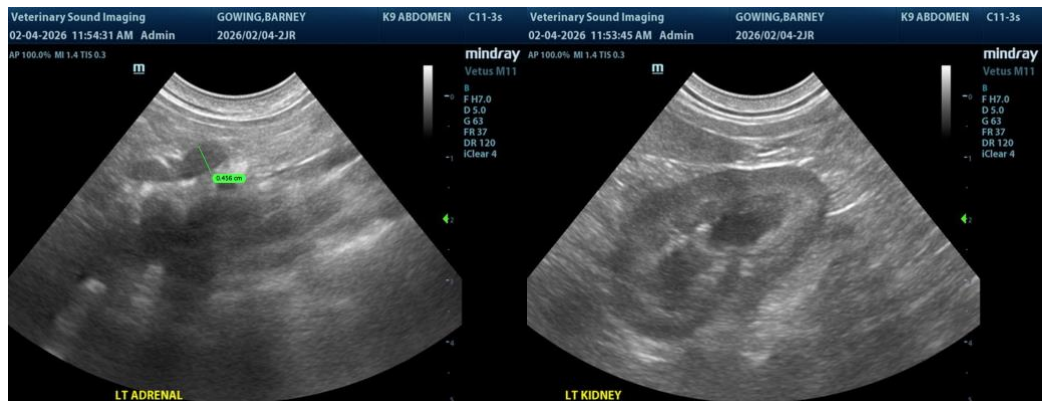
No overt lymphadenopathy or peritoneal effusion was present.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Sonographically normal urinary bladder, residual prostate and visible proximal urethra.
- Normal kidneys with pinpoint hyperechoic medullary foci.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of upper or lower urinary tract or residual prostate pathology as an obvious cause of the patient's hematuria or urinary tract signs. Recheck urine culture and sensitivity on a sterile urine sample if seven days post-completion of antibiotics may be considered. If recurrent hematuria, recheck sonogram prior to empirical therapy is recommended.





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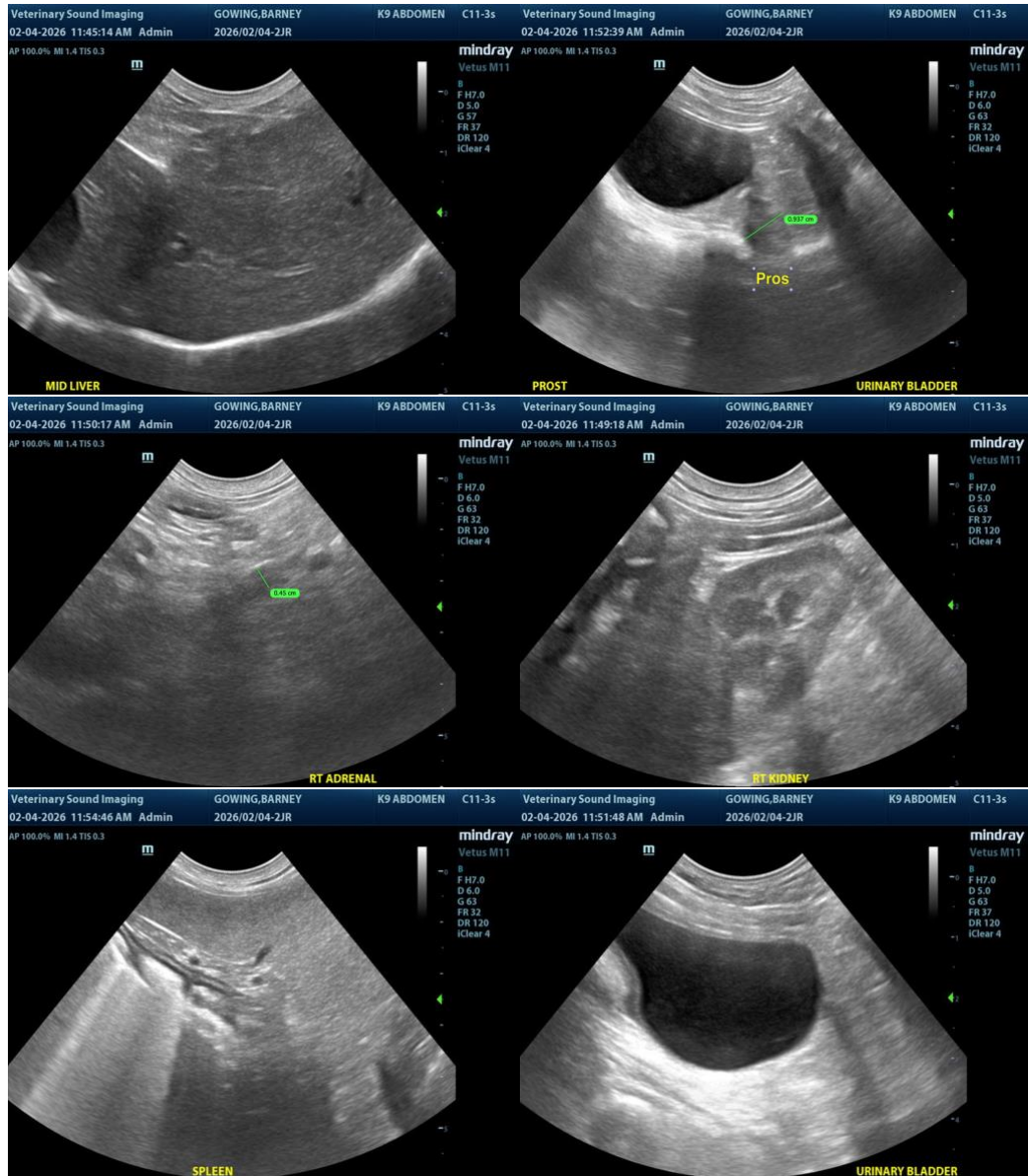
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

R. McKenzie Daniel, DVM, DABVP (Canine / Feline Practice)

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